

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N°. 918.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's, British and Spanish silk, perfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velvetts, Jaconet, tambored & book muslins, Humhums, Bairas, Indi shaws, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

They keep a constant supply of bar iron, steel, castings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's licks salt.

Millers can be supplied with boultir cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804.

Garrard Circuit,

February term, 1804.

James Guthrie, comp't. against Alexander Carns, def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable law, and the rules of this court, and as being an inhabitant of the state, on motion of the complainant, by his counseil it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months according to law.

A copy.— teste

Benj. Leteber, C. G. C.

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.

ALEX. SCOTT.

Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishes to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

A copy.— Attest,

Harrison Circuit Court S.

February term, 1804,

John Allison, complainant,

Against

William Ward, George Ward, Joseph and B. Wards, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

To appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Ward, is not an inhabitant of this state; and not having entered his appearance herein, it is ordered that he do appear here, on the third day of the next June term, and enter his appearance herein; and give security to perform the decree of the court, otherwise the complainant's bill will be taken against him for confessed—and that this order be published in some publick newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

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HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER IX.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have often heard it remarked that our prejudices overpower our understandings, to such a degree, that we often deny the existence of a single merit in individuals or governments, whose leading principles and measures are in opposition to our own. The truth of it I have felt myself, when I have been under the influence of party, and I think it is not better exemplified than in the conduct of the people of Kentucky. You appear to be sensible of the value of the constituent principles of your government; but in consequence of your revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, you abuse without discrimination every thing that is British, without reflecting that some of your most important and valuable institutions are modelled upon, if not wholly taken from them. Why this rancour and abuse? Nation has warred with nation, and individuals with each other; but at the return of peace they have lived together without rancour or malice. If passions work upon you, why should they banish from the head all sense and judgment? All discrimination and every idea of justice? My neighbour may have injured me; but it does not hence follow that he is a fool, or destitute of a single good quality to place in competition with his frailties.

So far do these prejudices carry you, that I am informed, many ambitious men endeavour to build their popularity upon the ruin of some of those venerable institutions which have received the sanction of ages—stitutions sanctioned not by the tame or silent acquiescence of the people, but by spirited and inflexible exertions to preserve them: exertions made from a sense of their value, derived from reason and experience. I allude to these attacks which are made upon your Common Law institutions, by your General Assembly.

No doubt there are many rotten parts in the British government; but is there nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing worth preserving in a fabric, which has been defended with so much zeal and spirit by the people of England for ages? And what is it, but the excesses of passion or prejudice, that can confer popularity and national favour upon men, whose sole merit consists in their determination to pull down what they have not sense to comprehend or appreciate? And which at worst does not appear to have retarded the improvement and progress of your country?

These remarks have forced themselves upon me in consequence of my view of the judicial establishments of Kentucky; which I am sure are not in any respect to be placed in competition with ours. Prejudice herself could she make the comparison, would give way and adopt this opinion.

It is true (and I have before mentioned it to you in conversation) that I had long adopted the opinion, that the course of proceeding in the courts of Great Britain and Ireland was oppressive and susceptible of great and important improvements. The expense and delay incidental to litigation I had considered as amounting to a denial of justice, and as one of the many grievous abuses which we had derived from our ancestors. I think so still. But give me one of those courts to try a cause of my own, in preference to the best which is to be found in Kentucky. Though I might complain of additional expense previous to the day on which judgement was entered, I could not arraign the justice and legality of the judgement which was finally rendered, nor fear delay in the execution of it, for satisfaction to the injured would soon be made by the sheriff when the order was placed into his hands.

The proceedings of our courts appear to be very unpopular in this country; but I believe it may be ascribed rather to your ignorance of them, than to any want of power to estimate them properly.

The laws which govern the proceedings of your courts are closely allied to ours. But in the application of those laws, our courts are far superior.—“What!” you are ready to exclaim, “are not our courts as equitably disposed as yours? how can you answer me in the negative, when the most celebrated patriots of England and Ireland have felt, and complained of their injustice?” I admit your fact, and will not answer in the negative; but shall still contend for the superiority. I speak only of their decisions in cases of *meum et tuum*, as the lawyers call them, not in controversies affecting the crown. In the latter cases they are sometimes oppressive; but in suits between individuals, their integrity is never questioned. For dexterity in probing a rotten cause, in siftng testimony to the bottom, in discovering and bringing into view every latent spark of truth, and for the justice of the final decision, they have nowhere their superiors—I could almost say equals. Of delay and expence we sometimes complain, but never of the decision when once it is pronounced. Our judges are elevated to the bench, because they possess talents and knowledge—We invite the most eminent of the profession to those places by appropriate rewards, and we meet with correspondent advantages. Can this be

of the said territory shall devolve on the certain persons into certain states, where by the laws thereof their admission is prohibited.

Sec. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year, at least, in the said territory and hold no office of profit under the territory, or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be valid, which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinion, professions or worship; all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another. The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress; which if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor, or legislative council, shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits, and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. The judicial power shall be vested in a superior court, and in such inferior courts, and justices of the peace, as the legislature of the territory may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace shall hold their offices for the term of four years. The superior court shall consist of three judges, any one of whom shall constitute a court, they shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all those which are capital; and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases, of the value of one hundred dollars. Its sessions shall commence on the first Monday of every month, and continue till all the business depending before them, shall be disposed of. They shall appoint their own clerk. In all criminal prosecutions which are capital, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. The judges of the Indiana territory, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, and shall possess the same jurisdiction they now possess in the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Indiana territory to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the governor, of an executive nature relative to the district of Louisiana, and transmit authentic copies thereof every six months to the president of the United States. The governor shall publish throughout the said district all the laws which may be made, as aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth cease, and be of no effect.

The said district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts by the governor, under the direction of the President, as the convenience of the settlements shall require, subject to such alterations hereafter as experience may prove more convenient. The inhabitants of each district, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be formed into a militia, with proper officers, according to their numbers, to be appointed by the governor, except the commanding officer, who shall be appointed by the President, and who, whether a captain, a major, or a colonel, shall be the commanding officer of the district, and as such shall, under the governor, have command of the regular officers and troops in his district, as well as of the militia, for which he shall have a brevet commission, giving him such command and the pay and emoluments of an officer of the same grade in the regular army; he shall be specially charged with the employment of the military and militia of his district, in cases of sudden invasion or insurrection, and until the orders of the governor can be received, and at all times with the duty of ordering a military patrol, aided by militia if necessary to arrest unauthorised settlers in any part of his district, and to commit such offenders to jail to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 6. The governor, secretary, judges, district attorney, marshal, and all general officers of the militia, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, but shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent. The governor, secretary, judges, members of the legislative council, justices of the peace, all other officers, civil and of the militia, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; the governor, before the president of the United States, or before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the President of the United States shall authorise to administer the same; the secretary, judges, and members of the legislative council, before the governor; and all other officers, before such persons as the governor shall direct. The governor shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; the secretary, of two thousand dollars; and the judges, of two thousand dollars each; to be paid quarterly out of the revenues of impost and tonnage, accruing within the said territory. The members of the legislative council shall receive four dollars each per day, during their attendance in council.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the following acts, that is to say,

An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act in addition to an act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States.

An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.

An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from service of their masters.

An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

An act to prevent the importation of

imported, from any port or place without the limits of the United States; and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay for each and every slave so imported or brought the sum of three hundred dollars, one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same; and no slave or slaves shall directly or indirectly be introduced into said territory, except by a citizen of the United States, removing into said territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; and every slave imported or brought into the said territory contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to, and receive his or her freedom.

Sec. 11. The laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof shall continue in force until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 12. The residue of the province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States, shall be called the District of Louisiana, the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:

The executive power now vested in the governor of the Indiana territory, shall extend to, and be exercised in the said District of Louisiana. The governor and judges of the Indiana territory shall have power to establish, in the said district of Louisiana, inferior courts, and prescribe the jurisdiction and duties and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof: Provided however, That no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, professions, or worship; in all of which he shall be free to maintain his own and not burthened for those of another: And provided also, That in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. The judges of the Indiana territory, or any two of them, shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, and shall possess the same jurisdiction they now possess in the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Indiana territory to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the governor, of an executive nature relative to the district of Louisiana, and transmit authentic copies thereof every six months to the president of the United States. The governor shall publish throughout the said district all the laws which may be made, as aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which, if disapproved of by Congress, shall thenceforth cease, and be of no effect.

The said district of Louisiana shall be divided into districts by the governor, under the direction of the President, as the convenience of the settlements shall require, subject to such alterations hereafter as experience may prove more convenient. The inhabitants of each district, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be formed into a militia, with proper officers, according to their numbers, to be appointed by the governor, except the commanding officer, who shall be appointed by the President, and who, whether a captain, a major, or a colonel, shall be the commanding officer of the district, and as such shall, under the governor, have command of the regular officers and troops in his district, as well as of the militia, for which he shall have a brevet commission, giving him such command and the pay and emoluments of an officer of the same grade in the regular army; he shall be specially charged with the employment of the military and militia of his district, in cases of sudden invasion or insurrection, and until the orders of the governor can be received, and at all times with the duty of ordering a military patrol, aided by militia if necessary to arrest unauthorised settlers in any part of his district, and to commit such offenders to jail to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 13. The laws in force in the said district of Louisiana, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with any of the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified or repealed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory; as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all grants for lands within the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, the title whereof was, at the date of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in the crown, government or nation of Spain, and every act and proceeding subsequent thereto, of whatsoever nature, towards the obtaining any grant, title or claim to

such lands, and under whatsoever authority, transacted, or pretended, be, and the same are hereby declared to be, and to have been from the beginning, null, void, and of no effect in law or equity: Provided nevertheless, That any thing in this section contained, shall not be construed to make null and void any bona fide grant made agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government, to an actual settler on the lands so granted for himself, and for his wife and family; or to make null and void any bona fide act or proceeding done by an actual settler, to obtain a grant for lands actually settled on by the person or persons claiming title thereto, if such settlement in either case was actually made prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three: And provided further, That such grant shall not secure to the grantee or his assigns, more than one mile square of land, together with such other and further quantity as heretofore hath been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government; and that if any citizen of the United States, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to the United States, within the limits of Louisiana, or shall survey, or attempt to survey such lands, or to delineate boundaries by marking trees or otherwise such offender shall on conviction thereof, in any court of record of the United States, or the territories of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months; and it shall, moreover, be lawful for the president of the United States to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands belonging to the United States, any such citizen, or other person, who shall attempt a settlement thereon.

Sec. 15. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to stipulate with any Indian tribes, owning lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and residing thereon, for an exchange of lands, the property of the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi, in case the said tribes shall remove and settle thereon; but in such stipulation, the said tribes shall acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and shall agree to record and preserve all the

sovereign power, except the United States, nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States. And in order to maintain peace and tranquility with the Indian tribes who reside within the limits

of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with the individuals of any state or power; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any

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of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with the individuals of any state or power; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any

fail of your Kentucky establishments? Do you not often hear (for I have myself often heard) complaints of the decisions and want of ability in your courts? I have been more than an hundred times told, that your bar in every county of the state was superior to the bench. Your judges appear to feel it, for they hazard no proceeding without advice or counsel from the bar. They appear like children in leading strings, incapable of motion without some director to instruct them, or without some crutch on which to lean for support. Can these men be proper to fill the dignified office of expounders of the laws, administrators of the penal and civil sanctions of the country? and as the cool, deliberating and impartial umpires of the claims of contending parties? No such thing is imagined even by you; for your suitors are seldom contented with the first opinion of the court, but continue the suit for years until patience is exhausted, and some comprehensive decision is given by the superior court, to make an end to a cause which has become troublesome, and even disgusting.

The consequence of this state of things, is the delay of business, and enormous expence to the parties; an increase of litigation, and a total want of confidence in the proceedings of courts: disadvantages as great as those we labour under, and not balanced by the good which we derive from the superior ability of our judges.

These opinions (I communicate to you freely, but not without some hesitation, in consequence of my ignorance of many things, the knowledge of which is essential to a complete view of the subject) are further confirmed by the situation of the dockets of courts, and the number of superior courts in the state. I have heard it said, that there are many inferior courts in the state which do not finish their business, but continue numbers of causes from term to term; and that your supreme court after sitting three months in the year, does not always decide the causes which come before it. What can be the reason?—Twelve judges in England decide all the causes of that wealthy, commercial and polished people, and not more delay in their proceedings is experienced by suitors—And a greater number cannot determine yours! a proof that mind and knowledge are wanting in your courts; since little minds cannot do much, and great minds only are competent to the transaction of extensive business.

From this fact too, my friend, I would augur something prejudicial to your general character as a people. You must be fond of litigation! of course vicious, and not unfrequently disposed to outwit each other.

D. C. Dean,

Has Removed his STORE

FROM its former stand, opposite the Market, to the dwelling house formerly occupied by Buckner Thruston esq. opposite the new building intended for the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will continue to sell Goods on such terms as must be agreeable to purchasers. He has received in addition to his former general assortment,

A fresh supply of

**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.
Among which will be found the following Articles of a Genuine Quality:**

Imperial, Hand & pannel saws,
Hyson, Key do.
Young hyson, Pewter,
Breakfast hyson, Angers and files,
Bohea, Knives and forks,
Madeira wine, Aw blades and shoe
French brandy, tacks,
Holland gin, Sets of fiddlers' tools
Green coffee, complete,
Chocolate, Gith webbing &c.
Pepper, Queen's ware well af-
fected, china, &c.
Allspice, Fine linens and India
Ginger, muslins,
Cloves, Chintzes & calicoes,
Mace, Book & Jacconet mus-
Nutmegs, linis,
Single and double re-
fined loaf sugar,
Box and keg raisins,
French & Spanish in-
digo, Coats, &c.,
Madder, Umbrellas,
Annetta dye, Riding whips,
Copperas, Cotton & wool cards,
Allums, Superfine broad cloths,
Chalk, Second rate do.,
Brimstone and flour of sulphur,
Nails, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
and 12d. of a foreign importation.
Crawley steel, Scale beams, steel-
yards, weights &c.
Shovels and anvils.
Trunks, &c. &c. &c.

HEMP of a good quality, and well done up, will be purchased, and a part of the value paid in **CASH**.

One Cent Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 25th March last, an apprentice to the wheelwright's business, named Thomas Barns, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion; had on a pale blue linsey sailor's jacket, a striped cotton waistcoat and country linen overalls. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring said apprentice, and any person delivering him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

John Hern.

April 9, 1804.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 17.

W.M. JOHNSON, of South-Carolina, is appointed by the President, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Alfred Moore, resigned.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, JOHN M'DOWELL Esq. to Miss LUCY LE GRAND, both of this county.

On the same evening, Mr. PORTER CLAY, to Miss SOPHIA GROSH, both of this town.

Letter to the Editor.
Winchester, (K.) March 19.

SIR,

Having observed in Charles's Almanack, the road, with the stages and distance from Lexington K. to Winchester V. it was natural to suppose, it was intended to give information to those characters who have to go from this state to that place—and therefore do not doubt but information, which will shew to the world a much nearer (and I now declare a much better) road, will be received with satisfaction. And as I have twice in the course of the last year, travelled the Greenbrier road, and each time kept a journal of the route, and finding it not only a better way, but at least one hundred miles nearer, I enclose it you, in hopes you will give it a place in your paper. The road (though the legislature of Kentucky have had its improvement in contemplation for two years) from this to the Virginia line, is the only part which a waggon cannot travel with ease; and after crossing Big Sandy, there are only about fifty miles (which the state of Virginia is now cutting) but what is equal to any road in Kentucky for travelling.

I am your most obedient servt.
GEO. WEBB.

Road from Lexington, K. to Winchester, V. the Greenbrier road.

STAGES. MILES.

Winchester, (K.)	-	18
Mount sterling,	-	15
Licking,	-	19
Lewis's Mill,	-	12
Harris's,	-	12
Henderon's,	-	15
Little Sandy salt works,	-	15
Williams's,	-	12
Mouth Big Sandy, Virg. line,	-	15
Total miles to Virg. line,	-	133
Buffington's,	-	12
Ward's,	-	7
Jordan's,	-	12
Mouth of Cole,	-	18
Widow Rufner's,	-	14
Widow Morris's,	-	16
Gaully river,	-	22
Huff's, Gaully mountain,	-	10
Patterton's,	-	27
Boyer's,	-	6
Nivens's,	-	10
Lewisburg,	-	13
John Deire's,	-	10
Knox's,	-	10
Morris's,	-	14
Hot spring,	-	9
Warm spring,	-	4
Kincaid's,	-	12
Philips's,	-	14
Bing's,	-	13
Miller's iron works,	-	13
Harrisonburg,	-	12
Wyne's,	-	20
Woodstock,	-	17
Strasburg,	-	12
Winchester, (V.)	-	12
Total miles to Winster, V.—	-	472
To Baltimore,	-	
Charlestown,	-	22
Fredericktown,	-	23
White house,	-	23
Baltimore,	-	24
Total miles to Baltimore,	-	564

NEW MINISTRY.

The following arrangement for a New Administration, (from the London Sun, Feb. 17) is confidently handed about:

Mr. Pitt first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. Fox, secretary of state for the foreign department.

Lord Moira, secretary of state for the war department.

Mr. Grey, secretary of state for the home department.

Sir Wm. Grant, lord chancellor.

Earl Roslin, president of the council.

Earl Spencer, lord privy seal.

Earl of Chatham, master-general of the ordinance.

Marquis Cornwallis, commander in chief.

General Fitzpatrick, secretary at war.

Mr. ——— treasurer of the navy.

Mr. Canning, president of the board of control.

Hon. S. Perceval, master of the rolls.

Hon. T. Erskine, attorney-general.

Mr. Adam, solicitor-general.

Mrs. Steel, and Wm. Dundas, joint paymaster-general.

By Yesterdays Mail we have received London dates to the 29th February seven days later than heretofore.

On the 20th the king's health was so much improved, as to leave but little doubt of his compleat recovery.

A London paper of the 27th says, another embargo is laid on the ports of France.—It is inferred from this, that the invasion is immediately to take place.

The rumours of Invasion thicken upon us and are gaining strength almost daily. Among other things, it is pretty generally believed that the French fleet has escaped from Toulon, and that Lord Nelson is in pursuit of it.

It is said government have received information from Sir Sidney Smith, stating that he has fallen in with a fleet of Dutch and French gun-boats, of which he has taken fifteen and destroyed thirty. Though this report has every mark of credibility, we do not undertake to vouch for the truth of it.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

A dispatch arrived yesterday from Lord Nelson, which is supposed to contain important Intelligence.

Letters have been received at Plymouth, direct from his Lordship, to his friends: the contents are short, just stating, that the French squadron had given him the slip from Toulon; that he received quick intelligence of the event, and was then steering after them with every rag of sail set, and hoped to overtake, and give a good account of them.

A Dutch schuyt arrived at Harwich, on Monday, with four passengers from Ketwick. They state that the Northern Powers are collecting a great force to oppose the further progress of the tyranny of France, whose ambition, they begin to suppose, has no limits.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

We have just received from Saint Domingo a complete copy of the discourse of general Dessalines, which preceded the declaration of the independence of that island. We shall take the earliest opportunity of giving it entire.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Army Indigenous. This day, the first of January, 1804, the general in chief of the army convened for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for establishing the happiness of the country, having made known to the generals assembled his true sentiments, to secure for ever to the indigenous of Hayti a permanent government, the object of his most lively solicitude, and in which he has done in a discourse tending to convey to foreign powers his resolution to render the country independent, and to secure to it the enjoyment of a liberty consecrated by the blood of the people of this island; and after having collected the opinion of each, demanded that every one of the generals present, should take the oath to renounce France forever, to die rather than live under its domination, and to combat with the last breath for independence. The generals animated with these sacred principles, and having given their unanimous concurrence to the well devised project of independence, have all sworn to politerity, and to the whole universe, to renounce forever the authority of France, and to die rather than live under its domination. Done at Gonaives the first day of the independence of Hayti, 1st Jan. 1804. [Here follow the signatures of Dessalines, Clervau, Christophe, Petion, Giffard, Vernet (Divisinary generals), P. Romain, J. Capoix, &c. &c. &c.]

In the name of the People of Hayti.

We, generals and chiefs of the armies of the Isle of Hayti, penetrated with the knowledge of the services which we have experienced from the general in chief, John James Dessalines, the protector of the liberty which is enjoyed by the people, in the name of that liberty, in the name of the independence & in the name of the people whom he has rendered happy; we proclaim him governor general of Hayti for life, and we promise to pay implicit obedience to the laws issued under his authority, the only one which we shall ever acknowledge: We give him the right to make war, to make peace, and to nominate his successor. Done at Gonaives the first day of the independence of Hayti, 1st Jan. 1804. [Here follow the signatures of Dessalines, Clervau, Christophe, Petion, Giffard, Vernet (Divisinary generals), P. Romain, J. Capoix, &c. &c. &c.]

THE SUBSCRIBER.

WILL continue to do business in the same house that was occupied by Thos. C. Howard & Co. and his attention to business, hopes to give general satisfaction.

THOS. C. HOWARD.

April 11th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD.

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a

TRACT OF LAND,

On Mill creek, near Drennon's Lick,

about 18 miles from the mouth of Ken-

tucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of

Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey

made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000

acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr.

Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 300 acres on the Rolling fork

of Salt river, by survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable,

but a purchaser would chuse to judge

by himself. The terms may be known

by applying to the subscriber, living in

Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

April 17, 1804.

MADISON COUNTY,

March Circuit Court, 1804.

Green Clay, Complainant,

Against

Jonathan Patterson & AIs. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

WILLIAM Cockerham, Ichana Degrasse,

reids, some of the defendants in this

case, they having failed to enter their appear-

ances herein agreeable to law and the rules of

this court, satisfactory proof being made to

the court that they are not inhabitants of this

state, on motion of the complainant by his

counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants

do appear here on the first Monday in June

next, and answer the bill of the complainant,



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

TRANSLATION

FROM A LATIN EPIGRAM OF WM. BUTLER.

BY A CAROLINIAN.

WHEN pleasure gladden'd Myra's face,
And her fond heart was free from pain,
The favorite sung with sweetest grace,
And joyful notes attun'd his strain.

But ah! tears hung in Myra's eye,
And sadly throb'd her gentle breast;
His carols ceas'd, grief made him die,
And hush'd his pretty song in rest.

T. R. S.

"Trifles light as air!"

*These delights, if thou canst give
Fun, with thee I wish to live."*
IN every grave and metaphysical es-
say, which I have ever perused, on wit
and ludicrous composition, all the tribe
of reasoners, from John Locke, to Dr.
Beattie and Dr. Campbell, seem in the
main to agree, that wit lies in putting
ideas together, wherein can be found any
resemblance or congruity. A more mod-
ern metaphysician, acutely adds, by way
of comment, that the resemblance must
be pointed out between things, usually
esteemed the most discordant, and which
contemplated separately, would lead the
mind into the most opposite trains of
thought; for the quick transition of
thought is what cautes your merriment.
Whatever may be thought of the solidi-
ty, or the ingenuity of the above theo-
ries, the following article from a foreign
miscellany, must provoke a smile in despite
of its violation of all rules, and even of
common sense.—P. Folio.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

At the world's end, the Essex side of
Gravesend, To be sold by auction,
by W. NEVERSELL; On Monday
the 32d instant, the sale to begin
at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1. A copper cart saddle, a leather
handsaw, two woollen frying-pans, and a
glas wheelbarrow.

Lot 2. Three pair of pea straw bree-
ches, a china quart cart, and two glas
bedsteads, with copper hangings.

Lot 3. One deal coal grate, with paper
smoke-jack; a mahogany poker, and a
pair of gauze bellows.

Lot 4. One leather tea-kettle; an
iron feather bed, three pair of brass
boots, and a steel night cap. Also one
pewter waistcoat, and three flint wigs, a
bell metal sieve, and a calimanco hog
trough; a buckskin warming pan, and a
pewter looking glas, a japan beetle, &
a leather wedge, three silk hog yokes,
and a pinchbeck swill tub; four sheep-
skin milk pails, and a wheat straw tram-
mel, a lambkin grindstone, and a muslin
hatchet, a pair of pewter pudding bags,
and a canvas gridiron, a dimity coal scuttle,
a wooden timber chain, and a brass
cart rope.

KENNEDY & DAILY'S STAGE COACH,

WILL start from the Traveler's Hall, Lexington, every
Monday and Friday, at sun rise, and
from Bull's tavern, Frankfort, every
Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock
during the sessions of the present
courts at Frankfort—Passengers may
breakfast on Monday's and Friday's
and dine on Tuesday's and Saturday's at the Stage Tavern, half way
house.

Placea may be engaged with R.
Bradley, Lexington, or P. Bush,
Frankfort—Each passage 7s. 6d.
with 10lb. baggage allowed—and
1 1-2 cents per lb. for extra baggage.

N. B. The Stage will run, from
Lexington to the Olympian Springs
twice a week during the ensuing
season, and will occasionally extend
from Frankfort to the Springs.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,
HAS removed to his farm, seven
miles east of Lexington, near the
Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will
continue to practice Medicine, in all its
different branches. All those indebted
to him, are requested to come forward
and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

TAKEN up by Samuel South,
living in Madison county, near Boon-
borough, one bay horse, about 14 years
old, with a star in his forehead—no
brands perceptible—five feet high—ap-
praised to £. 10, before me

Robt Tives, j.p.

January 4th, 1804.

Scott County, sci.

TAKEN up by the widow Hin-
ton, living at the foot of the Dry Ridge,
a bay mare, three years old, about four-
teen and a half hands high, one white
hind foot—appraised to thirty dollars.

* R. M. Gano, j. p. s. c.

Feb. 8, 1804.

N. B. The mare is now in the pos-
session of James Yourt in George Town.

Writing Paper, For Sale by the Ream.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen
with a hot dye, which I will warrant
to stand, or return the money, and on
as reasonable terms as any dyer in
Lexington. I will dye wool a deep
blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot &
Shoe, in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Cross-streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your
cotton coloured free from spots, tie
your cuts loose.

H. C.

T. R. S.

"Trifles light as air!"

65

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of

INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the
Kentucky river, for which they will
give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or
ALL CASH in nine months. Apply
at their store opposite the market-
house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

CASH,

Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis
Sanders & Co's store, next door to the
Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and
will PRACTICE LAW in the Ge-
neral Court, and in the Fayette, Jeff-
erson, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and
Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE removed their STORE to
the house formerly occupied by

Messrs Saml. & Geo. Trotter.

July 26th, 1803.

Missing.

A NUMBER of papers belonging to
Andrew Holmes, deceased, any in-
formation respecting them will be thank-
fully received by

John Holmes, Adm'r.

March 24, 1804.

COTTON YARN,

F a superior quality, for sale at the
store of

Walter Baylor & Son,
Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.

GEORGE NORTON,
TAKES this method of informing
his friends, and the public in ge-
neral, that he continues carrying on the

NAIL MANUFACTORY,

On Main street; and has on hand
a large assortment of Cut and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality, SPRINGS,
BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the
most reduced prices for Cash. A large
quantity of BAR IRON of the best
quality, from the iron works of Benner
and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-
ver-creek, in Madison county, about
six miles from the court-house, and
ten miles from the Kentucky river,
to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any
in the state, and the Mills and Distil-
lery in prime order. For terms ap-
ply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county } tf

Oc. 1st, 1803.

WHEREAS a number of the officers of the

late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-
tunate enough to locate their claims in a
tract of country, since found to be com-
prehended within the Indian claims. This is
therefore to give notice, that application is

intended to be made, in the name of all those
who had redress, by petition to Congress;

and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-
stituted.

The agent who undertakes the man-
agement of the business, asks, as compensa-
tion, one-third only, of what land is actually

located and ultimately saved, he being at all

expense to patenting the land. All who wish,

upon these terms, their claims to be attended to,

are requested to write forthwith, to Thomas

Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-
cate with such agent.

Three cents per pound, or 18s.

per hundred weight, given for clean
lined or cotton rags, at Charles's

printing office, Lexington. 12m

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office,

Price 25 cents.

THE PILGRIM'S SONGSTER.

BY JOHN A. GRANADE.

tm:8

375

Blanks

Of all kinds for sale at the office of the

Kentucky Gazette.

War Department, Feb. 21st, 1804

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received
at the office of the secretary for the depart-
ment of war, until the eighteenth day of May
next ensuing, for the supply of all rations
which may be required for the use of the United
States, from the first day of October, 1804, until the 30th day of September 1805, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.—

First. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac,
Chicago, Fort Wayne, the post on the
Miami of the Lakes, and at any place or places
where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited within the state of Ohio;
and at any place or places within the Indiana
territory, north of the 41st degree of north lati-
tude.

Second. At South West Point, Tellico,
Knoxville, Nashville, and within the Cherokee
nation between Tennessee and Georgia, and on
the Tennessee river, and on the road be-
tween said river and Nashville, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the states
of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Third. At the garrison near Vincennes, on
the river Wabash.

Fourth. At Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Ohio,
Kaskaskias, and at any place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Indiana territory, south of the 41st degree of north lati-
tude, (Vincennes excepted.)

Fifth. At St. Louis, New-Madrid, and any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited in Louisiana,
north of the settlements on the river Arkansas.

Sixth. At Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas, Natchez,
Fort Adams, Fort Stoddart on the Mississippi,
and at any place or places where troops are or
may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the Mississippi territory, and on the road
between Natchez and the Tennessee river, (the post on said river excepted.)

Seventh. At New Orleans, and any place
or places on the Mississippi river, below Fort
Adams, and at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and
at any other place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited in
Louisiana, not before mentioned, or provided
for.

Separate proposals will also be received as
aforesaid, for the supply of all rations, which
may be required for the use of the United
States, from the first day of January, 1805,
until the 31st day of December of the same
year, both days inclusive, within the several
states herein after mentioned, viz.

Eighth. At Fort Wilkins, Cockspur
Island, and at any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the Indian boundary between Georgia and the Creek
nation.

Ninth. At Charleston, Rocky Mountain,
on the head waters of the Santee, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
state of South and North Carolina.

Tenth. At Norfolk, and at any place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

Eleventh. At Fort M'Henry, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
state of Maryland and the District of Colum-
bia.

Twelfth. At Fort Mifflin, Pittsburg, Car-
lisle, and at any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey,
and Delaware.

Thirteenth. At Fort Jay, West Point, Albany,
Schenectady, and at any place or places
where troops are or may be stationed, marched or
recruited within the state of New York, (Niagara
excepted.)

Fourteenth. At Fort Trumbull, Fort Wol-
cott, and at any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and
Vermont.

Fifteenth. At Fort Independence, (Boston
harbour) and at any place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts, (the district of Maine excepted.)

Sixteenth. At Portsmouth, Portland, and at any
place or places where troops are or may be
stationed, marched or recruited within the
state of New-Hampshire and the district of Maine.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef or three quarters of a pound of
pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour,
one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the
rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles, to every hundred rations.

Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1804.

Spread Eagle.

The Celebrated English Stallion.

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, in Lexington, at his former stand, and will be let to mares at Thirty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of August, by the payment of Twenty Dollars; and Forty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, so soon as she is put to the horse—Attested notes for Thirty Dollars the season, and Forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1804.

Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from sire and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a racehorse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America to Col. John Hoomes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he (the last season that he made there) covered two hundred and thirty four mares, in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis, for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in cases of accidents or escapes. I will furnish grain, and feed the mares at three shillings per week, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence.

W. T. BANTON.

Spread Eagle.

He was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Mal-ton, and Treasurer; he was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller; Young Greyhound; Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Makeless Brimmer; Sons of Dodsworth, Burton Barb mare.

Perforniance.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Graven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the flat, (7 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Prince's Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Gauletic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, until then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of a hundred guineas, carrying 12lb. the Round Course, beating Bennington, & lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1804.

N. B. Mares that were put to Spread Eagle last season, that did not prove with foal, and were not disposed of by the person who put them, are at liberty to fetch them

this season, and put again gratis, and will be allowed the same privilege so long as I keep the horse; and if I should dispose of him, have the privilege of putting to another horse that I should have or get to keep.

4w

W. T. B.

Tup

HAS been lately sold by W. Smalley, to James Garrard Jr. John L. Hickman, Willis Field and Elisha Warfield, consequently his stand will be altered; but all engagements and contracts for seasons made by those who thought proper to lend mares to him, when he was expected to stand on David's fork, will be considered valid, if the persons with it.

W. SMALLEY.

The full blooded English Race Horse,
T U P,

WILL stand this season, at the farm of James Garrard, jun. three miles from Paris, on Stoner, in Bourbon county; where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse, are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—The season will commence the 27th day of March, and end the 1st day of August. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles—board will be furnished servants that may be sent with mares from a distance, and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London, by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be superior, as a foal getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.—Numbers of mares put to the TUP, in Virginia, were put before, to the best horses in that state, and the foals by TUP, were superior in form and activity. Some few of the certificates are hereunto subjoined.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse, called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse; his dam by Spectator; his grand-dam by Blank; great grand-dam by Second; great, great grand-dam by Stanyan's Arabian; great, great, great grand-dam by King William's black Barb, out of Christopher Darey's royal mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder; her dam, miss Eu-ston, by Snap; grand-dam by Blank; great grand-dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare; great, great grand-dam of Highflyer—TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstakes of an hundred guineas each at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed)

JAMES WEATHERBY.
London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of TUP.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javalin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2
Mr. W. Aston's Queen James. 3

Performance of the dam of TUP
(Flavia.)

1777, New-Market, 100 guineas each.

Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1

Mr. Burlton's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damacus, 2
Lord Offord's Filly, by his Arabian, 3

Two to one on Flavia—Extract

from the Racing Calendar, for 1777.

W. FRAZER.

It is unnecessary to comment on

the performances of old Eclipse. It

is well known that at an early age

he could distance any horse in En-

gland; and that it was found necessa-

ry, to publicly forbid his running

any more, as no horse dare meet

him. He afterwards covered at fifty

guineas a mare. Javelin was one of

his best sons.—He covered at ten

guineas a mare, and one to the

groom. He is sire to some of the

best horses on the British turf,

TUP, in his young days, was al-

lowed by the best judges in England

to be preferable to an Arabian, ha-

ving all their sprightliness and ele-

gance of limbs with the great strength

of old Eclipse. Flavia at three

years old won a sweepstakes of a

hundred guineas each, four subscrib-

ers at New-Market, see racing cal-

endar for 1777, succeeding calendars

prove her of high repute as a racer;

she was many years kept as a fine

brood mare and was always put to

the best horses.

Fall season gratis, to all mares that

do not prove with foal, that are put by

the season, provided the seasons are paid

punctually agreeable to the terms of the

advertisement.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

I do certify, that in the season of 1802 I put two mares to W. Smalley's Tup, which has produced two of the finest fillies, I think, I ever bred, and I have been in the habit of breeding fine colts for several years from fine horses, to wit: Pantaloona, Old Medley, Shark, High-tyer, &c.

Will. Frazer.

Virginia, Spotsylvania,
Sept. 6, 1803.

I do certify, that I had two colts, got by the imported horse Tup, one of which was about three months old, the other is superior to any colt the mare ever bore by other horses to the number of four, both in point of size and figure, and I have every reason to believe him a sure foal getter.

John Wharton.

Virginia, Culpepper County,
September 15, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse Tup has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past; and his colts that I have seen are uncommonly fine, particularly one of my own; I think him one of the best foal getters that ever stood in these parts, and I really regret he is about to be moved out of my reach.

Catlett Conway.

Orange County, Virginia,

August 22, 1803.

I do hereby certify that the imported horse Tup has stood in my neighborhood for two seasons past; the colts of his getting are uncommonly fine; I have one high formed and really elegant; I think him the finest foal getter that ever stood in these parts, and do really regret he is about to be removed out of my reach.

John Gibson.

Virginia Orange County,

September 19, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse Tup has stood two seasons in my neighborhood; I have some of his colts, and think them elegant, high formed and large, and I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

Wm. Morton.

Virginia, Orange County,

22d September, 1803.

I do certify, that the imported horse Tup has stood for two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen many of his colts, and do think them superior to any colts that ever were in Orange; my father has a colt got by Tup, equal to any colt in America.

Joseph Alcock.

March 7th, 1804.

I do certify, that the imported horse Tup has stood two seasons past in my neighborhood; I have seen many of his colts, which were remarkably elegant, high formed and large, and I believe Tup to be a sure foal getter.

U. Mallory.

Orange County, 22d Sept.

Tup has stood two seasons in my neighborhood; I have seen several of his colts, and think them remarkably fine—
I have one myself which I think superior

to any I ever had— I have not reason to believe but he is a sure foal getter, and cannot but regret that he is about to leave the neighborhood.

James Williams.
Orange, September 23, 1803.

I am well acquainted with James Williams, William Morton and Joseph Alcock, who have given certificates relating to the imported horse Tup—They are all men of the first respectability in Virginia—The other gentlemen I am not acquainted with.

George Johnson.
Paris, March 24, 1804.

Many other certificates to the same effect are now in my possession, which any person may see upon application.
TUP will be shewn in Lexington at May court.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

Albert,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, in King and Queen county, Virginia, will continue to stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Scott county, which will commence the twentieth of March and end the first of August, at the prices published last season viz. Eighteen dollars on a pro rata attested note sent with the mare, payable the twenty-fifth day of December ensuing, which may be discharged by the payment of Fifteen Dollars, paid by the first day of August ensuing. Nine Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and if she should take the second time, Nine Dollars will be required as above, then the mare will be entitled to the season. Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, provided the owner keeps her until it is expressly known that she is not in foal; but if they should part with the mare before the time expressed, the owner must be entitled to pay the insurance money. In all cases, half a Dollar to the groom, paid when the mare receives the horse. Large pasture of Blue Grass, Timothy and Clover, well enclosed, gratis, for any mares coming more than twelve miles. Mares may be furnished with grain plentifully, at 3 shillings per week, for all those who may so direct, all care imaginable will be taken to accommodate my customers; but will not be answerable for casualties, escapes, &c. that may happen. Boys coming with mares shall have their board gratis.

ROBERT SANDERS.

March the 7th, 1803.

The thoroughbred horse ALBERT was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Dampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. Americus was got by the imported horse Shark, Shark was got by Marck, his dam by Shafton's Snap, his grand dam by Marlborough, out of a natural Barb mare. Wild Air was got by Farnought, Farnought by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Vampier was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Albert's dam was the dam of Kitty Medley, Minerva, Melzar, Americus, Rozetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be six years old in April, upwards of five feet, two inches high, a bay roan.

JOHN HOSKINS,

King & Queen county, Virg.

February the 5th, 1803.

Tate,

William Shortridge,

Francis Kerr,

John Edwards.

WHEREAS some reports have been prevailing, which originated from designing men, that Albert had scarcely a mare that proved in foal from the last season, I think it necessary to inform gentlemen, that the report is erroneous. Although false as it is, it might prove an injury to Albert's reputation, also my interest; but hope gentlemen of understanding will judge for themselves. I put nineteen mares to Albert, several at two years old, and have not the least doubt of sixteen of them being in foal, neither have I heard of more than five or six that failed being in foal.

ROBERT SANDERS.

March the 7th, 1804.

March the 7th, 1804.

I hereby certify that I lived with Col. Robert Sanders last year, and was present when almost every mare was put to Albert, which was upwards of ninety, and have never heard of more than five or six that have failed being with-foal; further I believe him to be a sure foal getter.

BENJ. WHARTON,

Scott county.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post-Office, Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A
Thomas Ammon Maty Adams
Rev. R. Armstrong Thomas Arbuckle
John Anderson Mr. Awberry

B
Mr. Betens Seth Botts
C. A. H. Bradford 2 John Braden 2
Nathan Burrowes Richard Biddle
Abner Browning David Barrow
John Batton John Broaddus
William Bell Jacob Brindle
Alex. S. Bullett Thomas Barr, sen:
Benajah Bolworth 2 Charles Buck
Mr. Brownlee Thomas Bell
Philip Barbour John Bell
Rev. L. Blackman 2

C
Joseph Crockett James Crutcher
James Coleman 4 Cornelius Curtright
William Cotton Levy Colvert
Henry Crutcher Vincent Cromwell
Thomas Chew William Cox 2
Patrick Cullin John Cross
Robert Craig James Chandler
Joseph Crim James Clarkson
Frederick Cable 2 Abner Clark
Ginny Cavins Jacob Crooth, and
Abraham Croydsdale Joseph Carter
Hugh Crofford 2 James K. Collyer
Andrew Camble 2 John Clark
Abraham Castell G. W. Cormichael 2
Ben. S. Cox, or Peter Crumbough
Wm. L. Cox Louis Cramer
George Cortice

D
Forbes & James John Davis
Devers Benj. Davis
Richd. Downton Abram Devenport
John Downing Jacob Dienstman

E
William Elder Sus. E. Eldridge
William Essex John English
Wm. Eskew 2

F
Joseph Farkner Samuel Finley
Wm. Florence Wm. Foard 2
Joseph Fleming Elisia Fisher
Robert Frazier 3

G
James Gatewood John Griffin
John Gardner 2 James Gray
Samuel Gibson 2 Bernard Giltner
Wm. Green Ann Grimes
Lewis Gorden

H
Tho. Hopkins 2 Joel Hitt
Thomas Hill Richard Hiter 2
John Huckstep George Hamilton
Andrew Huber George Hitle
Warner Hawkins John Hawkins
John Halley David Hillman
George Hunter Wm. Holmes
Thomas Homans Benj. Howard
Joseph Herndon James Hemphill
Robert Huston or Jonathan Holmes
Robert Perry John W. Hinde
Christ. Heckman Sam. Himes
John Hardwith David Harbison
Wm. Hayes 2 Ezek. Haydon
Peter Hall John Hamilton
Thos. Holloway

I
Peter January Js. B. January
Caty Jones John Jones
Grace Jones Arthur Irvin
William Jones Robert Juitt

K
Wm. Kelly Samuel Kelly
James Kennedy George Kitor
John B. Kalb

L
William Lewis Jacob E. Lehre
Hancock Lee Elias Langham 2
Daniel Lyle Abner Legrand
Jho n Lowrey 2 John Lowman
Sarah Laon Cortland Lambert

M
John Marshall sr. Eli. McGlenahan
James Martin 3 Charles Myers
James Motifson Robert M'Gimsey
& John Bradford Kitty Milton
Mary Morrison Rev. J. Moore
Sam. M'Dowell Miles M'Cowen
Charles and Wm. Maria M. M'Calla
Mitchell Sam. Mennet
John M'Kee Morris Mitchell
Caleb M'Dowell John Molley
John Moore Gabriel Madison
James M'Millan Robt. M'Nitt
Jacob M'Conathy John Minner
Benj. Merrill Chas. Mitchell

N
Joseph Newmeyer Thos Nicholson

O
Thos. Ocktree

P
William Price Alexander Pringle, care of Da
William Peacock vid Loughead 3
Edward Payne 2 William Pringle
Roger Patten Aaron Prather
Samuel Pool Harriet Prentiss
Henry Payne 2 Arthur T. Paul

R
David Reid Rev. Mr. Rankin
John Rector 2 David Robinson

Joseph Roberts David Ross
Elijah Ransdale John Rice
Benjamin Riley William Russell 3
Thomas Reilly Michael Rice

S
Jane Sheppard Robert Scott 2
Samuel Scott 2 Thomas Shanks
Danl. F. Strother Weathers Smith
David Sutton William Simpson
Charles Smith 2 John Springer
Thomas Samuel George S. Smith
James Sheets Joseph Speake
John South David Shely
Sam'l. Swearingen

T
William Todd Ny Thomas
Nelson Thomason Charles Terrell 2
Joseph Thomson Elder Carter Tar
Fortunatus Tomp- rance
kins Sam'l. Thomason

U
Elizabeth Thomb William Thruston
Philip Thomas G. R. Tompkins
Geo. Tegarden 2 Rev. David Tho
Tegarden & How- mas

Peter Trisler 2

Nathan G. Tho Hon. B. Thruston

mas, or Antho- Isaiah Taylor

V
Edward Violet Isaac Voorhies

William Veale Patrick Vance

Jules Vigus

W
Caleb Wallace Spencer Watkins

William Wallace Archd. Williams

and Mott Andrew Walker

Margaret Woods Emanuel Wainman

John Winn Rev. Mr. Welsh

John P. Wagnon Susannah Williams

George Webb son 2

Rabecca Worley William Watson

Robert Wilson William Waldron

Mary Watts Edward West

Isaac W. Walk- J. Wilson

er 2 John Williams

Isaac Wells 2 George W. Ward 5

Y
Richard Yates Geo. Young, sen:

Englehart Yeiser David Young:

JOHN JORDAN, jr. P. M.

April 1, 1804.

The celebrated, imported, and real blooded

Hunter,

Paymaster,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at my stable in Lexington, at the reduced price of 15 dollars the season, the money to be paid by the 1st day of September; 25 dollars to insure a foal, the money to be refunded provided the mare proves not to have been with foal; if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to the horse, 10 dollars the leap, paid at the stable door. Any gentleman's mare that is put by the season, and does not prove to be with foal, shall have the liberty of finding her gratis next season. Attestation notes will be required with the mares in all cases where the money is not paid.

Mr. Peter Lott, who has the direction and management of the horse, will pay particular attention to any mares sent to him; an extensive pasture under good fence, and well watered, is provided, and will be furnished gratis to mares sent from a distance, and may be grain fed at 3s. per week. All accidents and escapes to be at the risque of their owners.

PAYMASTER

Was imported from England by Mr. Rylander of New-York, is a beautiful blood bay, well marked, 16 hands high, rising 9 years old, and for figure, bone, strength, action, carriage, and movement, he is equal to any horse on the continent; and his character as a good and sure foal getter, stands high.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Paymaster, who was got by Homer, Homer was got by Old Paymaster, his dam by the Damascus Arabian, who was the sire of Mr. March's Signal, who won 7 times out of 8, at New-Market; and was also the sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, who won 3 times out of 4, at New-Market, and of several others, which have produced excellent racers—Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when 6 started—Paymaster's dam was got by Snake, his grand dam by old Traveller.

JOHN W. HUNT.

March 10, 1804.

The full blooded Horse

Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Garr's on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington—and will be let to mares at Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be paid in merchantable Wheat, at the Lexington cash price, delivered at my mill, at the mouth of Tate's Creek, or crop Tobacco at the market price, at any inspection on the Kentucky river, provided they are delivered between the 15th November and 20th of January; or may be discharged by paying Twelve Dollars Cash in the season, or

Ten Dollars when the mare is put, and Seven Dollars the single leap, to be paid in hand—to insure a mare with foal. Twenty Dollars; every fifth mare will be given in. The season commences the 10th of March, and ends the 15th July.

BARONET,

Is a thoroughbred horse, full 15 hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, five years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported—old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart, and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snapp, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a Confederate Filly—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair, her grand dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancey; Wild-Dair became famous that he was returned to England.

PERFORMANCE.

Old Baronet at 3 years old, won the Carrick sweepstakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendem, Paymaster, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate.—The following year, beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas (or 2330 dolls.) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton; Beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Asflich, Hutchinson and Revis, after which he was sold to his royal highness the prince of Wales; Baronet when 6 years old won the great Oakland stakes of 4100 guineas (or 19,133 dolls.) when 19 horses started amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Good pasture, and good attendance to mares coming from a distance, and if required, will be corn-fed, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, March 1, 1804.

The imported Stallion Speculator;

WILL stand the ensuing season; which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the first day of August next, at the farm of John Breckinridge, esq. near Lexington, in Kentucky, and may cover mares at ten dollars the leap; to be paid at the stable door; twenty-four dollars the season, to be discharged any time before the first day of August, by the payment of twenty dollars; and forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; with one dollar to the groom, in every instance. Attested notes for the season, and insurance to be sent with the mares.

SPECULATOR

Is now rising nine years old, is a very handsome horse, near sixteen hands high, a fine bay with as many good running points as any horse on the continent, and is well calculated to get either excellent race, saddle or carriage horses; and has established himself to be a most capital stallion, as may be seen by his colts, which are now rising one year old—his blood is unexceptionable, and of the purest kind, as may be seen by his

PEDIGREE.

SPECULATOR was bred by the Duke of Bedford, and got by his favorite Ralston Dragon, (now in Virginia, and covered 145 mares last season, at ten guineas per mare) who was son to Woodpecker, his dam by King Herod, a sister to Florizel, Bourdeaux, and Sting, and the dam of Portia, Narcissa, Jessica, and Tarantula; his grand dam by Cygnet, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his great grand dam by Cartouch, a very capital stallion; his great great grand dam Ebony, by Childers, out of old Ebony, by Basto, who was got by the Byerly Turk, out of Bay Pug, by the Leed's Arabian.

PERFORMANCES.

SPECULATOR has been a capital running horse—in 1798 he won once, being the only time on the turf that year—in 1799, being then four years old, at the New-Market Craven meetings, he beat Mr. Watson's Young Magpie, for 100 guineas—at New-Market second spring meeting, he beat Lord Sackville's famous horse Sober Robin, for 50 guineas—at the same meeting he won a handicap plate, of 50 guineas each, beating six good horses, among which was the celebrated horse Aimator; the same day he received 41 1-2 guineas for his services from Mr. Heathcote's Opposition—at the July New-Market meeting he beat Mr. Culfan's Young Spear, for 100 guineas, 7 to 4 on Speculator; at Brighton he won a handicap plate (the new course) 50 guineas each, beating Combatant, Ascot, Mr. Wyndham's horse by Fidget, Cypress, Sister, Midnight, Play or Pay, and Opposition; at New-Market first October meeting, he walked over for a sweep stake of 50 guineas each, Bollenamuck and Combatant fearing to run against him,

paid him forfeit; at the second October meeting he beat Mr. Wyndham's horse by Fidget, for 50 guineas, 5 and 6 to 1 on Speculator; making eight times he won this year, which is oftener than any other horse won in said year, and came in second, for a handicap plate of 50 guineas each, beating eight good horses, although he carried 7lb more than any horse that started; in 1800 then 5 years old, at New-Market Craven meetings, he beat Mr. Hayworth's Filbert for 100 guineas carrying him 7lb, at the same meeting he won the great Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each (26 subscribers) beating Expedition, Wrangler, Herby-Lass, Stamford, Telegraphe, Antrim, and Vandall; all good horses—at the first New-Market spring meeting, he won a sweep stake of 50 guineas each (4 subscribers) carrying 12 stone 2lbs. (say 170lbs.) beating Lord Burford's Waymouth, with great ease, 7 to 4 on Speculator; at the second spring meeting, he received forfeit of 130 guineas from the Duke of Queensbury's chestnut horse Egash, carrying him 4 lbs. It must be observed, that the great Oakland stakes is considered among the first races in England; at the end of 1800 he was taken with the distemper which put an end to his racing; and was then purchased of the Prince of Wales for me; and imported from London last fall. The above pedigree and performances of Speculator, are taken from the general stud-book and racing callenders of England; the authority of which has never yet been called in question, and they are always referred as authentic records upon those subjects.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Virginia.

The above horse was at our request, sent by John Hoomes esq. to this state, & will stand the ensuing season at the plantation of John Breckinridge, on North-Elk horn, where very extensive and excellent blue grass pasture, well enclosed and well watered, will be furnished to mares coming at a distance, gratis.—The greatest care will be taken of the mares, and corn furnished if required, at the market price; but we will not be liable for escapes of accidents.

Mr. Hoomes has been in the practice for many years, of importing from England, the finest horses which that country produces; and from his character, and our acquaintance with him, the most implicit reliance can be placed in any certificate he gives.

Any person putting seven mares, and becoming responsible, gets one gratis; if the horse stands in the state, and continues the present owner's, those mares that do not prove in foal, has the next year gratis, except the groom's fee.

HUBBARD TAYLOR,
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.
Feb. 20, 1804.

Speculator and Speculator's Colts.
We whose names are hereunto subscribed have colts got by Mr. Jno. Hoomes' horse Speculator, for which we will not take less than the sums annexed to our names respectively, in money, the colts are rising one year old this spring, 1804.

Wm. N. Lane	1 he 2 m c	each 120 360
Jos. E. Lane	1 he	300
Rodes Thompson	1 he	140
Robt. Clark jun.	1 m e 1 he	each 150 300
Nathl. Hatt	1 h c	200
Caleb Wallace	2 c	each 150 300
J. L. Martin	1 m c	100
Wm. Dudley	1 he	300
A. Dudley	1 m c	150
do foal'd this spring 2 he		each 200 400
Benj. Graves	1 he	150
John Allen	1 m c	100
Benj. Robinson	1 h c	170
James Eubank	1 b c in the fall	100
Jacob Fishback	1 m c in the fall	100
L. Claiborne	1 q	300
Jos. Boswell	1 m c	250
Thomas Hatt	4 b c 1 m e	each 100 300
A. Buford	3 m c	do 100 300
A. Eatin	1 h c	150
Same	1 m c in 1804	150
Chas. Lynch	1 h c	300
James Ward	1 m c	200
G. R. Tompkins	1 m c	100
Richd. Mitchell	1 m c	100
Charles Burk	1 m c	120

From the best information I have received, the above prices are not equal to the averaged value of Speculator's colts foaled in 1803.—The above list has been indiscriminately taken, and are all that have been personally applied to and listed, I shall continue to procure all I can and add them weekly. I wish to employ a careful white man that can keep the books & fill the groom in taking care